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ABSTRACT

A total of 78 books and journal articles examining the writing and teaching of history in China are annotated. While some of the cited works review the importance of history and historical analysis throughout Chinese history, the primary focus is on historiography in the People's Republic since the 1949 Revolution. Major emphasis is placed on the impact of Marxian and Maoist thought on historical research, analysis and writing. The specific influence of the Cultural Revolution is described. The bibliography includes publications written in Chinese, French, German, Italian, Korean, and Russian; but all abstracts are in English. (CFR)

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HISTORIOGRAPHY IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA: ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY (HISTORIANS, HISTORY TEACHING, HISTORY WRITING)

by

Franklin Parker

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Historiography in the People's Republic of China: Annotated Bibliography (Historians, History Teaching, History Writing)

By Franklin Parker

Astaf'ev, Gennadii Vasil'evich. NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKAIA RABOTA V OBLASTI ISTORII I EKONOMIKI KITAIA V KITAISKOI NARODNOI RESPUBLIKE (Research on Chinese History and Economics in the People's Republic of China). SOVETSKOE VOSTOKOVEDENIE, 1 (1956), 176-80. In Russian.

Beasley, William Gerald, and Edwin George Pulleyblank, eds. HISTORIANS OF CHINA AND JAPAN. London: Oxford University Press, 1961.

Passionately interested in their history, the Chinese habitually turned to it for episodes which storytellers, novelists, and dramatists continually used. Overview of historiography. Major historians: Ssu-ma Ch'ien (c. 145-85 B.C.), Tu Yu (735-812), Ma Tuan-lin (c. 1250-1325), Liu Chih-chi (661-721), Ssu-ma Kuang (1019-86), Chao I (1727-1814), Chang Hsüeh-ch'eng (1738-1801), K'ang Yu-wei (1858-1927), Hu Shih (1891-1962), and Wang Fu-chih (1619-92).

Boorman, Howard Lyon. "Mao Tse-tung as Historian." CHINA QUARTERLY, 28 (October-December 1966), 82-105.

Agrees with Stuart Schram that only an intellectual of peasant background could have Sinicized and implemented Marxism-Leninism in China. Praises Mao's historical writings

(pre-1949 reports and records) as an unparalleled contribution to Chinese historical literature. Maoists see history as mirror to guide their policies.

Boorman, Howard Lyon. "Mao Tse-tung as Historian." HISTORY IN COMMUNIST CHINA. Edited by Albert Feuerwerker. Cambridge MA: MIT Press, 1968, pp. 306-30.

After the Long March and establishment of a Communist base in Shensi province, Mao's pronouncements (1937-49) formed the basic framework for history writing after the Communists assumed power. Mao's view of history, essentially modern, holds that man can consciously change his social environment. His pre-1949 reports and directives are important historical literature.

Borokh, Liliia Nikolaevna. "KITAISKIE ISTORIKI O PRINTSIPAKH ISTORICHESKOGO ISSLEDOVANIIA" (Chinese Historians on the Principles of Historical Research). ISTORICHESKAIA NAUKA V KNR (HISTORIOGRAPHY IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA). Edited by Rudolf V. Viatkin and Nataliia P. Svistunova. Moscow: Nauka, 1971, pp. 180-91. In Russian.

Brook, Timothy, and Rene Wagner. "The Teaching of History to Foreign Students at Peking University." CHINA QUARTERLY, 71 (1977), 598-607.

Two Peking University Chinese history courses for foreign students only dealt with modern history since 1840 based almost entirely on Mao's writings, and classical history based on writing of Ssu-ma Kuang, which give a Marxist analysis.

Chang, Hsin-hai. "Some Types of Chinese Historical Thought." JOURNAL OF THE NORTH-CHINA BRANCH, ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, 60 (1929), 1-41.

History of Chinese historical writing. Cites ancient work, TSO CHUAN, and the historian Ssu-ma Chien for contributions to historiography. Other prominent historians were Liu Chih-chi and Chang Che-tsai, but neither exerted major influence on modern historical writing.

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Ch'en, Jerome. "Letter from Jerome Ch'en." MODERN CHINA, 5, 4 (1979), 525-30.

After the Cultural Revolution historians emphasized basic theory and knowledge. After Mao's death, historians' interest heightened in compilations, publications, and conferences.

Chesneaux, Jean. "LES TRAVAUX D'HISTOIRE MODERNE ET CONTEMPORAINE EN CHINE POPULAIRE" (Work on Modern and Recent History in the Chinese People's Republic). REVUE HISTORIQUE, 215, 2 (April-June 1956), 274-82. In French.

After 1949, the "Third Institute" of the Chinese Academy of Sciences began rewriting China's history along Marxist lines. Work done collectively was submitted to discussion and criticism.

Chey, Jocelyn. "Marxist Influence on the Writing of Intellectual History in Modern China." PAPERS ON FAR EASTERN HISTORY, 14 (1976), 123-41.

Chiang, Chieh-fu, and Tso-yun Chu. "HOU-KU PO-CHIN SHIH LI-SHIH CHIAO-HSÜEH YÜ YEN-CHIU CHUNG TI TZU-PÊN-CHU-I TAO-LU" (Setting a Higher Value on Antiquity Than on Modern Times is Only a Capitalist Path for Teaching and Studying the Science of History). WÊN SHIH CHÊ, 8 (1958), 1-9. In Chinese.

Criticizes some Chinese historians for not using Marxist techniques in examining modern Chinese history.

Dalnev, M. "Maoist Falsifiers Rewrite History." FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS, 1 (1979), 39-45.

Russian scholar criticizes China's rewriting of history for being uncritical of British imperialists while emphasizing Russian expansionism.

Das, Naranarayan. "Contemporary Chinese Historiography." CHINA REPORT, 11, 3 (1975), 6-20.

Post-1949 historiography has concentrated on a few themes (peasant rebellions, periodization) and has followed Mao's guidelines concerning class struggle, ideological and

political needs, and the ideological framework. Communist historians have clashed, with some stressing classical Marxism while others stress peasant rebellions.

Demieville, Paul. "Chang Hsüeh-ch'eng and His Historiography." HISTORIANS OF CHINA AND JAPAN. Edited by William Gerald Beasley and Edwin George Pulleyblank. London: Oxford University Press, 1961, pp. 167-85.

Chang Hsüeh-ch'eng (1738-1801), ranked with the greatest contemporary European historiographers, was against excessive criticism of his time and important for his modern reflections on the theory, methods, and ideology of history.

Dillon, Michael. DICTIONARY OF CHINESE HISTORY. Totowa, NJ: Frank Cass, 1979.

Defines briefly education-related topics: Academia Sinica, Analects, Burning of the Books, 213 B.C., May 4th Movement, May 7th Cadre Schools, May 16 Group, Missionaries, Returned Students, Matteo Ricci, Socialist Education Movement, and Society for Literary Studies. Covers prehistory to 1977.

Dirlik, Arif. "The Problem of Class Viewpoint Versus Historicism in Chinese Historiography." MODERN CHINA, 3, 4 (1977), 465-88.

Historians in 1963-64 debated two historical perspectives, the winners arguing that class analysis was not enough but that social, political, and economic factors should be included.

Dirlik, Arif, and Laurence A. Schneider. "The People's Republic of China." INTERNATIONAL HANDBOOK OF HISTORICAL STUDIES: CONTEMPORARY RESEARCH AND THEORY. Edited by Georg Iggers and Harold Parker. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1979, pp. 353-63.

Reconciling Marxist theory with Chinese history has been a major issue of Chinese historiography since 1949.

Dobrinin, K. A. "KRITIKA KITAISKIKH ISTORIKOV NA STRANITSAKH KITAISKOI PECHATI V PERIOD KUL'TURNOI REVOLIUTSIE" (Criticisms of Chinese

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Historians in the Chinese Press During the Cultural Revolution). ISTORICHESKAIA NAUKA V KNR (HISTORIOGRAPHY IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA). Edited by Rudolf V. Viatkin and Nataliia P. Svistunova. Moscow: Nauka, Glav. red. Vost. lit-ry, 1971, pp. 232-43. In Russian.

Editorial Committee of the Peking Four Histories Series. CHINESE SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY, 10, 1 (1977), 3-91.

Selections from the "The Peking Four Histories Series": family histories, commune histories, and factory histories of Peking (prepared for ideological education).

Esherick, Joseph W. REFORM AND REVOLUTION IN CHINA: THE 1911 REVOLUTION IN HUNAN AND HUBEI. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1976.

Examines the period 1897-1913 to assess causes and significance of the Revolution of 1911 in the central China provinces of Hunan and Hubei. In 1905-1906 students in Western-style Chinese schools and those recently returned from Japan grew increasingly radical. Their actions aided a popular uprising (1906) that had its own inner dynamic. Elites, in order to control the outcome, supported the revolution—aimed primarily at overthrowing the Manchu, not at radical social change.

Feuerwerker, Albert. "China's History in Marxian Dress." AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW, 66, 2 (1961), 323-53.

Party directives for research and historical monographs show difficulties of rewriting history in a Communist setting. Major concerns have been peasant rebellions, sources of capitalism, the place of "imperialism," and periodization of China's past.

Feuerwerker, Albert. "China's History in Marxian Dress." HISTORY IN COMMUNIST CHINA. Edited by Albert Feuerwerker. Cambridge MA: MIT Press, 1968, pp. 14-44.

Communist historians have not produced the promised general history of China. The mechanical, anti-imperialist,

ideological quality of their historiography has biased their writing.

Feuerwerker, Albert. "China's Modern Economic History in Communist Chinese Historiography." CHINA QUARTERLY, 22 (April-June 1965), 31-61.

Chinese economic historians have spent less time on agricultural history than on money, banking, and company histories. Their need for a proletariat has spurred study of roots of modern capitalistic practices in China.

Feuerwerker, Albert. "China's Modern Economic History in Communist Chinese Historiography." HISTORY IN COMMUNIST CHINA. Edited by Albert Feuerwerker. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1968, pp. 216-46.

Since 1949, Communist economic historians, passively ideological, have not attacked problems posed by nineteenth and twentieth century economic history.

Feuerwerker, Albert. "From 'Feudalism' to 'Capitalism' in Recent Historical Writing from Mainland China." JOURNAL OF ASIAN STUDIES, 18, 1 (November 1958), 107-16.

Review of three books of historical studies published in China in 1957 comments on direction and tone of Chinese historiography.

Feuerwerker, Albert. "Rewriting Chinese History: Interpreting the Past in the People's Republic of China." UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO QUARTERLY, 30, 3 (April 1961), 273-85.

Concludes that rewriting China's history in keeping with Communist ideology has produced more homogeneity than was found in Soviet historical writing after the Russian Revolution.

Feuerwerker, Albert, ed. HISTORY IN COMMUNIST CHINA. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1968.

Conference papers on rewriting and reinterpreting Chinese

history along Marxian lines, especially the thought of Confucius and other intellectuals.

Fitzgerald, Charles Patrick. CHINA: A SHORT CULTURAL HISTORY. New York: Appleton-Century, 1938.
Synthesis of the world's oldest living civilization.

Fitzgerald, Charles Patrick. "The Chinese Middle Ages in Communist Historiography." HISTORY IN COMMUNIST CHINA. Edited by Albert Feuerwerker. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1968, pp. 124-39.
Chinese Communist historians condemn as "feudal" 316 A.D.-1278 A.D., a period criticized less since their break with the U.S.S.R. The trend is to exalt China and Chinese experience, though historians have not yet questioned the Marxist scheme of rigid periods based on European history.

Fogel, Joshua A. "On the 'Rediscovery' of the Chinese Past: Ts'ui Shu and Related Cases." PERSPECTIVES ON A CHANGING CHINA: ESSAYS IN HONOR OF PROFESSOR C. MARTIN WILBUR ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT. Edited by Joshua A. Fogel and William T. Rowe. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1979, pp. 219-35.
Interest in the eighteenth century historian Ts'ui Shu by such prominent Republican historians as Hu Shih demonstrated the twentieth century Chinese need for "scientific" forebears.

Franke, Otto. "The Meaning of Chinese Historiography." EAST-WEST CENTER REVIEW, 2, 1 (June 1965), 6-22.
Explored difference in origin of Western historiography (events in causal relationship) and Chinese historiography (chronicler as moral judge of the ruler). Evaluates historians Ssu-ma Ch'ien (145-?87 B.C.), Ssu-ma Kuang (1019-86), Yuan Shu (late 12th century A.D.), and Chu Hsi (1130-1200 A.D.).

Gardner, Charles Sidney. CHINESE TRADITIONAL HISTORIOGRAPHY. Revised ed. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1961.

The twentieth century saw history writing revived in China and Western scientific methods used for the first time. Despite Western influence, Chinese history writing is distinctive because of its unique material and the Chinese conception of the past as a series of concrete events.

Goldman, Merle. "The Role of History in Party Struggle, 1962-64." CHINA QUARTERLY, 51 (1972), 500-19.

The 1962-64 period, relatively free of overt dissidence, was marked by intellectual and scholarly discussion on ways to use China's history to attain harmony, a basic Chinese value.

Gray, Jack Douglas. "Historical Writing in Twentieth-Century China: Notes on Its Background and Development." HISTORIANS OF CHINA AND JAPAN. Edited by William Gerald Beasley and Edwin George Pulleyblank. London: Oxford University Press, 1961, pp. 186-212.

Before 1949, almost all intellectuals favored a socialist revolution. In the years 1930-37 several distinguished university history departments interpreted, in Marxist terms, the nature of Chinese society and its past.

Grimm, Tilemann. "IDEE UND WIRKLICHKEIT IN DER CHINESISCHEN GESCHICHTE" (Idea and Reality in Chinese History). SAECULUM, 10, 2 (1959), 186-95. In German.

Han, Yu-shan. ELEMENTS OF CHINESE HISTORIOGRAPHY. Hollywood, CA: Hawley, 1955.

Functions and problems of the historian in government, 256 B.C.-1911 A.D.; types of historical writings; selections from 46 modern historians' works; historical criticism (in disguised form, in schools of thought); historical geography, and analysis of 26 dynastic historians. Index lists entries for 14 "schools of thought or learning."

Harrison, James P. "Chinese Communist Interpretations of the Chinese Peasant Wars." HISTORY IN COMMUNIST

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CHINA. Edited by Albert Feuerwerker. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1968, pp. 191-215.

Writing about peasant revolts in Chinese history offers Marxist historians material for depicting class struggle. Despite dubious scholarship, such projects have served Communist goals.

Hu, Chang-tu. "Orthodoxy over Historicity: The Teaching of History in Communist China." COMPARATIVE EDUCATION REVIEW, 13 (February 1969), 2-19.

During the Cultural Revolution historical scholarship was secondary to ideological orthodoxy in history teaching.

Huang, Philip C. C. "Current Research on Ming-Qing and Modern History in China." MODERN CHINA, 5, 4 (1979), 502-23.

Describes archival projects for compiling chronologies, general histories, and biographies.

Hummel, Arthur William. "What Chinese Historians Are Doing in Their Own History." AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW, 34, 4 (July 1929), 715-24.

Decribes writers among the "New Thought Movement" who insist on re-evaluating and re-writing cultural history. Describes Hu Shih and other Western-trained writers on historical method.

Israel, John Warren. "The December 9 Movement: A Case Study in Chinese Communist Historiography." CHINA QUARTERLY, 23 (July-September 1965), 140-69.

Although Communist historians have attributed the origin of the December 9 (1935) movement to Communist youth, evidence proves that the movement, in protest against Japan's attempts to establish autonomous governments in Hopei and Chahar provinces, was only later endorsed by Communists. Student demonstrations were aided by Americans Edgar and Helen Snow at the U.S.-sponsored Yenching University, Peking, and spread to schools in 32 other cities.

Israel, John Warren. "The December 9th Movement: A Case Study in Chinese Communist Historiography." HISTORY IN COMMUNIST CHINA. Edited by Albert Feuerwerker. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1968, pp. 247-76.

Contends that the December 9, 1935, Peking student demonstration to protest Japanese government in Hopei and Chahar provinces was inspired not by Communists but by faculty (including Edgar Snow) and students at Yenching University, who were motivated by selfless concern for China. This argument, supported by original sources, refutes the claim that Communists led the movement.

Jheong, Byung-hack. "CHOONGKOOK EUI ASĒA YEOKSA YEONKU" (Asian Historical Studies in China). DONGYANG SAHAK YONGU, 2 (1967), 24-42. In Korean.

K'ang-hsi (1654-1722) and Chien Lung (1711-99) contributed much to Chinese historiography, which declined in the nineteenth century but received impetus from such early twentieth century reformers as Li Ta-chao and Hu Shih.

Kahn, Harold Lionel, and Albert Feuerwerker. "The Ideology of Scholarship: China's New Historiography." HISTORY IN COMMUNIST CHINA. Edited by Albert Feuerwerker. Cambrige, MA: MIT Press, 1968, pp. 1-13.

Conference, 1964, about historiography in Communist China. Historians from 1949 to late 1950s used a Marxist class viewpoint. As tensions with the U.S.S.R. quickened and Chinese nationalism grew, historians were expected to show what the past contributed to the Chinese people.

Lee, Robert H. G. "The Study of History: Some Contemporary Chinese Views." RESEARCHES IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES ON CHINA. Edited by John E. Lane. New York: Columbia University, East Asian Institute, 1957, pp. 18-52.

Writing of history in China between 1919 (the May 4th Movement) and 1945. Influenced by Western methods and freed from Chinese traditions, historians often became polemicists because of continuing threats to China's national survival and need for political reform.

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Li, Xin. "The Project on the History of the Republic of China: A Brief Introduction." MODERN CHINA, 5, 4 (1979), 531-34.

Chinese historians plan to complete by 1985 a history from the overthrow of the last dynasty through the warlord and Kuomintang periods.

Li, Yu-ning. "Wu Han's View of History." COLLECTED DOCUMENTS OF THE FIRST SINO-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON MAINLAND CHINA. Taipei: Institute of International Relations, 1971, pp. 413-26.

Wu Han, renowned historian, attacked during the 1966-67 Red Guard movement, believed that history offered political and moral lessons.

Liang, Yung-jo. "SSU-MA CH'IEN CHUAN YU SHIH-CHI YEN-CHIU" (A Study of Ssu-ma Ch'ien's Life and His Records of History). SHIH-TA HSÜEH-PAO, 1 (1956), 125-37. In Chinese.

Life, work, and influence of the father of Chinese historiography, Ssu-ma Ch'ien (147-?87 B.C.).

Liu, Kwang-ching. "World View and Peasant Rebellion: Reflections on Post-Mao Historiography." JOURNAL OF ASIAN STUDIES, 40, 2 (1981), 295-326.

In the Maoist period historians praised peasant rebellions as revolutionary. After 1977 Chinese historians saw peasant rebellions as specifically against landlords.

Lu, Yau-tung. "An Analysis of Chinese Communist Interpretation of History." CHINESE CULTURE, 6, 1 (October 1964), 47-54.

How specific historians assess Communist attempts to reinterpret historical periods: formation of Han nation, land tenure in feudal society, peasant uprisings, and early growth of Chinese capitalism. Covers direction of historical interpretation, 1954-57 and since 1957.

Marchisio, Joseph. LES ÉTUDES HISTORIQUES EN CHINE POPULAIRE" (The Study of History in the People's

Republic of China). REVUE HISTORIQUE, 229, 1 (January-March 1963), 159-68. In French.

About the organization of historical research in Communist China. Institutes specialize in different aspects of history; almost all historians are connected with one of these institutes.

Meisner, Maurice. "Li Ta-chao and the Chinese Communist Treatment of the Materialist Conception of History." HISTORY IN COMMUNIST CHINA. Edited by Albert Feuerwerker. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1968, pp. 277-305.

The Marxian materialist concept of history, central to Communist ideology, is illustrated in the career of Li Ta-chao (1889-1927), China's first Marxist and a history professor at Peking University. He and subsequent Communist historians lacked confidence in the determining forces of history.

Morrison, Esther. "A Comparison of Kuomintang and Communist Modern History Textbooks." PAPERS ON CHINA, 6 (March 1952), 3-44.

Nicolescu, N. "DEZVOLTAREA STINTEI ISTORICE DIN R. P. CHINEZĂ ÎN ULTIMII ANI" (The Development of Historical Science in the Chinese People's Republic in the Last Few Years). STUDII: REVUE DE ISTORIE, 12, 3 (1959), 245-49. In Rumanian.

A summary of topics covered by the Chinese review, HISTORICAL RESEARCHES.

Nohara, Shirō. "HITORI NO KINDAI SHINASHIKA" (A Modern Chinese Historian). REKISHIGAKU KENKYŪ (THE JOURNAL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES), 105 (December 1942), 1057-68. In Japanese.

Historical criticism and ideas of historian Ku Chieh-kang in the context of such contemporaries as K'ang Yu-wei and Chang Ping-lin.

Perry, Elizabeth J. "Research Note: Research Conditions at Nanjing University." MODERN CHINA, 6, 3 (July 1980), 357-60.

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U.S. professor at Nanjing University describes that university, its library collections, and research being done by its historians.

Pritchard, Earl Hampton. "Traditional Chinese Historiography and Local Histories." THE USES OF HISTORY: ESSAYS IN INTELLECTUAL AND SOCIAL HISTORY PRESENTED TO WILLIAM J. BOSSENBROOK. Edited by Hayden V. White. Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1968, pp. 187-219.

Characterizes the Chinese as the most historically minded people for the longest time. All historical works were systematically criticized, especially in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when important works on education, religion, and agriculture were written.

Sata, Shinichi. "SHINMATSU KEIMO SHISO NO SEIRITSU I" (The Birth of Chinese Enlightenment: Changing Views of World Order in the Late Ch'ing Period). KOKKA GAKKAI ZASSI, 92, 5-6 (1979), 1-58. In Japanese.

The intellectual movement, 1850-1912, can be studied as three processes: development of a new political philosophy, disintegration and reformulation of traditional Chinese ideology, and expanding and diversifying the Chinese capacity for accepting Western ideologies.

Schneider, Laurence A. KU CHIEH-KANG AND CHINA'S NEW HISTORY; NATIONALISM AND THE QUEST FOR ALTERNATIVE TRADITIONS. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1971.

Twentieth century Chinese thought is illustrated in prominent historian Ku Chieh-kang, who struggled with questions of China's identity, definition of her past, disillusionment with social and political policies of the 1920s and 1930s, and the anomalous position of the liberal elite.

Schneider, Laurence A. "Textual Criticism to Social Criticism: Historiography of Ku Chieh-kang." JOURNAL OF ASIAN STUDIES, 28, 4 (1969), 771-88.

Found that Ku, along with Hu Shih, in the 1920s and 1930s deplored the politicization of China's intellectual community and believed that historians should reject myth for historical fact in studying China's past.

Shih, Ch'eng-chih. "A Tentative Discussion of the 'Four Histories' and the 'Cultural Revolution.'" Parts (I) and (II). CHINESE SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY, 4, 3 (Spring 1972), 175-233.

From the twentieth century conflict between the significance of China's history and the Communist ideology came the Four Histories Movement: family (clan) history, village history, commune history, and industrial history. Many specialists and writers compiled these histories, but four-history activities were stopped by the Cultural Revolution.

Struve, Lynn A. "Ambivalence and Action: Some Frustrated Scholars of the K'ang-hsi Period." FROM MING TO CH'ING: CONQUEST, REGION, AND CONTINUITY IN SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY CHINA. Edited by Jonathan D. Spence and John E. Wills, Jr. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1979, pp. 321-65.

Examines neglected early Ch'ing writers: Wang Yuan, Wen Jui-lin, and Liu Hsien-t'ing. Finds continuities with late Ming trends in statecraft studies and in textual research among middle-level scholars who were shocked when the Ch'ing dynasty replaced the Ming dynasty.

Sung, Shee. "The Study of History in Communist China." CHINESE CULTURE, 10, 4 (December 1969), 15-51.

Describes shifts in historical interpretation, specific historians' views, and key books and journal articles during 1949-55, 1956-60, and 1960-67 periods.

Teng, Ssu-yü. "Chinese Historiography in the Last Fifty Years." FAR EASTERN QUARTERLY, 8, 2 (February 1949), 131-56.

Chinese historiography and trends, 1900-49, when Japan, the West, and the U.S.S.R. influenced it and two schools of thought (antiquarian and Marxist) contended.

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Teng, Ssu-yü. "Wang Fu-chih's Views on History and Historical Writing." JOURNAL OF ASIAN STUDIES, 28, 1 (November 1968), 111-23.

Wang (1619-92), one of three leading scholars of his time, contributed to poetry, philosophy, and history. His materialism influenced Mao and his emphasis on ethnic Chinese greatness appealed to modern nationalism.

Ticozzi, Sergio. "L'INTERPRETAZIONE UFFICIALE DELLA RIVOLUZIONE DEL 1911 NELLA REPUBBLICA POPOLARE CINESE" (The Official Interpretation of the 1911 Revolution in the People's Republic of China). MONDO CINESE, 9, 3 (1981), 11-19. In Italian.

Describes attempts by Chinese scholars to interpret the 1911 Revolution.

Twitchett, Denis Crispin. "A Critique of Some Recent Studies of Modern Chinese Social-Economic History." TRANSACTIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF ORIENTALISTS IN JAPAN. Vol. 10. Tokyo: Tōhō Gakkai, 1965, pp. 28-41.

Criticizes Chang Ch'ung-li for saying that scholar-officeholders were part of the gentry. Instead, they were independent of the gentry and independent of class.

U, Pao-kang. "ISTORIKO ARKHIVNYI FAKUL'TET NARODNOGO UNIVERSITETA KITAIA" (The Historical and Archival Faculty at the People's University of China). ISTORICHESKII ARKHIV, 6 (1959), 108-12. In Russian.

Development of the historical faculty (founded in 1955) at People's University to train specialists in history. Their task was to apply Marxism-Leninism at various archives throughout China.

Uhalley, Stephen, Jr. "The 'Four Histories' Movement: A Revolution in Writing China's Past." CURRENT SCENE: DEVELOPMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA, 4, 2 (January 15, 1966), 1-10.

Communist control of history writing has demanded mass participation in the "four histories" movement. Worker-

peasant autobiographies are encouraged, and professional, party-approved historians lead writing projects.

Viatkin, Rudolf Vsevolodovich. "ISTORICHESKAIA NAUKA KNR NA SOVREMENNOM ETAPE" (Historical Science in the People's Republic of China at the Present Stage). VOPROSY ISTORII, 2 (1979), 67-83. In Russian.

Condemns historians' attacks on old cadres, the intelligentsia, and Soviet policy. Welcomes the fall of the Gang of Four but criticizes historians' treatment of external relations and national minorities.

Viatkin, Rudolf Vsevolodovich, and Nataliia Pavlovna Svistunova, eds. ISTORICHESKAIA NAUKA V KNR (HISTORIOGRAPHY IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA). Revised ed. Moscow: Nauka, 1981. In Russian.

Viatkin, Rudolf Vsevolodovich, and Sergei Leonidovich Tikhvinskii. "Some Problems of Historical Scholarship in the Chinese People's Republic." SOVIET STUDIES IN HISTORY, 2, 4 (Spring 1964), 44-60.

Soviet historians, writing soon after the China-U.S.S.R. break, criticize China's "mistaken political course" and Chinese historians for "idealization of the Chinese past and a continuous disparagement of the history of other peoples."

Viatkin, Rudolf Vsevolodovich, and Sergei Leonidovich Tikhvinskii. "Some Questions of Historical Science in the Chinese People's Republic." HISTORY IN COMMUNIST CHINA. Edited by Albert Feuerwerker. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1968, pp. 331-55.

Soviet historians criticize Chinese historiography for abandoning Marxist-Leninist principles after China broke with the U.S.S.R. One cause is that most Chinese historians were trained in "old" China or in capitalist countries. Their theme is ethnocentric and their motive is to isolate themselves from the Soviet people.

Wakeman, Frederic Evans, Jr. "Report from China: Historiography in China after 'Smashing the Gang of Four.'"

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CHINA QUARTERLY, 76 (December 1978), 891-911.

Delegation of the U.S. Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China visited leading historians at the Institute of History of Peking University, Futan University, Shanghai Museums, and Nanking University. China's scholars were experiencing less restraint within the limits of conventional Chinese Marxist historiography.

Wang, Gungwu. "The Inside and Outside of Chinese History. A Perspective on China's Relations With the World." ROUND TABLE, 247 (1972), 283-95.

China's view of history for many centuries kept it culture-bound. Marxist universalism's influence since 1949 has put China's history into a radically different perspective.

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